THE North-China Herald.

VOL. XI., No. 499. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1860. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after the 13th instant and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

HORACE RUMBOLD,
Secretary of Legation.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 13th June, 1859.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims against, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late HENRY SUTTON, are requested to send the same for adjustment to either of the undersigned *on or before 19th February.*

ANDREAS HOLTZ, } *Executors.*
CHARLES KEER, }
18fe Shanghai, 19th January, 1860.

SHIPPING.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Aden*, Capt. J. BERNARD, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Sunday, the 19th February, at daylight*, (or any time of the night *of the 18th and 19th*, as the state of the tides may require), with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,200 bales of Silk for Ports beyond Suez. Applications for which, will be received until *Noon of Monday, the 13th February*, when the usual allotment will be made.

CARGO will be received on board up to 5 P.M. *of Friday, the 17th February*, and PARCELS at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

W. R. DALZIEL, *Agent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.
Shanghai, 7th February, 1860.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1, British Clipper-barque *SEA WITCH*, 373 Tons Register, built of Teak —lately coppered and thoroughly repaired, and fully equipped for Sea.

For further particulars apply to
JOHNSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2d February, 1860.

FOR SALE.

THE well known Steam vessel *HONGKONG*, 141 Tons Register of 90 Horse power, (nominal) is of light draught of water, and well adapted for towing purposes. This vessel is in thorough repair, and was fitted with new Boilers with Copper Tubes in 1857, both machinery and boilers being now in perfect working order.

If not disposed of by private Sale she will shortly be offered at Public Auction.

For further particulars, apply to
LYALL, STILL & Co.
tf Hongkong, 14th January, 1860.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUSTUS FIGGE has been admitted a partner in our firm since *the 1st instant.*

OVERWEG & Co.
26ap Shanghai, January 26th, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ROBERT BENTHAM ULLETT, in our Firm, *ceased on the 31st ultimo*; and Mr. JOSEPH LOVE, Jr., has this day been admitted a partner.

ULLETT & Co.
31mr Shanghai, 1st January. 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. ALEXANDER MICHIE is authorised to sign our Firm by procuration.

LINDSAY & Co.
25fe Shanghae, 21st Jruary, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE Business of R J. FARBRIDGE & Co. Manchester, will from and after *the 1st January*, 1860, be carried on in that City, under the firm of FARBRIDGE, HOLLIDAY & Co.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th January, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established a *General Commission Agency*, at this Port.

W. J. ALT.
tf Nagasaki, 6th January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore carried on in my name will, from this date, be conducted under the style of BLAIN, TATE & Co., in which firm Mr. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY TATE is a partner.

JOHN BLAIN.
7jy Shanghai, 2d January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. F. REICHE in our Firm, ceased on the 31*st December*, 1858; and the Interest and Responsibility of Mr. G. G. GRAY in our Firm, ceased on the 31*st December*, 1859.

Mr. GEORGE TYSON, and Mr. HENRY S. GREW, are admitted Partners in our Firm from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf China, 1st January, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR ROBERT FRANCIS is authorised to sign our firm.

BULL, PURDON & Co.
31mr Shanghai, 1st January, 1860.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1*st day of January*, 1860, the business of ISAAC M. BULL & Co., at Shanghai and Foochow and of JAMES PURDON & Co., at Canton and Hongkong, will be conducted under the Name and Firm of BULL, PURDON & Co.

ISAAC M. BULL & Co.
31mr Shanghai, 31st December, 1859.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of MR. JOSEPH BLAND, in our Firm, cease on this date.

Mr. HENRY GEORGE HOLLINGWORTH is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

SHAW, BLAND & Co.
31mr Shanghae, 31st December, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the undersigned will in future be carried on, under the Style or Firm of FUSSELL & Co.

R. S. R. FUSSELL.
25fe Foochow, 31st December, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS ESKRIGGE is this day admitted a partner in my business, which will be carried on as heretofore under the style of TATHAM & Co.

THO. TATHAM.
25fe Yokohama, 26th December, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by the firm of JAMES MACDONALD & Co., will from this date be continued on my account and in my name.

ALEX. CUSHNY.
tf Chang-le, 1st December, 1859.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)
SHANGHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business.* CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS can be opened, on which no Commission will be charged, or Interest allowed.

INTEREST

will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at 5 { per Cent, per Annum.
Six do., „ „ „ 6 „
Twelve do., „ „ „ 7 „

The Branch *purchases Bills*, and *grants Drafts*, on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and the Agencies in BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, CEYLON, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.

WM: HOWARD,
Manager.
tf Shanghae, 14th November, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY GREEN has been admitted a Partner in our Firm in China, from 1*st July last.*

GILMAN & Co.,
of Canton. Shanghai & Foochow.
18fe China, 26th October, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established their firm at *Hongkong* and *Canton*, under the same style as at this port.

WETMORE, WILLIAMS & Co.
tf Shanghae, Sept. 20th, 1859.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as PUBLIC TEA INSPECTOR and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, at the *Yuh-chin Hong.*

JOHN MALTBY.
tf Shanghai, 1st September, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Partnership under the style of BENETT & LEIGHTON for the transaction of *Commission Business.*

P. H. BENETT.
H. LEIGHTON.
tf Shanghai, 1st September, 1859.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

The Policies of the Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER. *Hongkong.*
W. R. DALZIEL, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. JELLICOE, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

INSURANCES.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1850

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10.000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30.000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

A Substantially built House containing Eight Rooms with Outhouses attached, situated at the rear of the residence of H. B. M.'s Vice-Consul. For terms apply to

P. LOUREIRO.
tf Shanghai, 20th December, 1859.

FOR SALE.

THE Land Registered at the British Consulate as Lots No. 190 (a) and 204, measuring 16 mow, more or less, situated immediately to the West of the Foreign Cemetery, bounded on the North by the Rope Walk Road, and on the South by the Custom House Road.

The whole lot is enclosed by a substantial Brick Wall. For further particulars, apply to

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 19th November, 1859.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO BE LET.

THE House and Godowns occupied by JAMES MACDONALD & Co.

Apply to
A. CUSHNY.
tf Shanghai, 18th October, 1859.

TO LET.

A LARGE and Commodious House recently erected within the French Concession containing 8 Rooms, 2 bath Rooms and all the conveniences of a residence, with Verandahs and a Look-out commanding a view of the River.

Suitable outbuildings attached.

For terms apply to
H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st October, 1859.

TO LET.

ON the French Concession, a large and commodious Godown, floored with Granite.

Apply to
WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th August, 1859.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

JUST received per *Wellington* and Overland. A fine assortment of London made Clothing, consisting of Togas, Over-coats, Reefing and Shooting Coats, Vests and Pantaloons; also a fresh Invoice of French Boots and Shoes; Felt Hats, Kid Gloves, Backskin, Dogskin and Cloth Gloves, Scarfs, Mufflers, Wollen Socks, Scotch Tweeds, Wollen Drawers and Vests, Crimean Shirts, Cricketing and Saxony Flannel, and Balmoral Caps.

Courier Bags, Meerchaum Pipes, Ready reference Files, Shirt Collars, Overland Trunks, Bologna & Oxford Sausages, Huntley & Palmer's Biscuits, Yorkshire Game Pies, French Patès Truffled, Russian Ox Tongues, & French Plums.

Damask Table Linen and Napkins, Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Sets; Bathing Sponges, and Brushes.

Hunting Saddles, Bridles and Martingales complete, Horse Blankets, Rollers, Hunting, Riding and Dog Whips, Dog Collars and Chains, Black leather travelling Bags, and Furniture Chintz.

Ex *Swordfish.*

Best Goshen Butter in 10 and 17 lb. Kegs, Loaf Sugar, Dried Corn Meal and Buckwheat, Layer Raisins and selected Eléme Figs Cooking and Parlor Stoves, Marbled Iron Mantles with Grates complete, Grates and Fixtures, Fancy Iron and Copper Coal Hods with Scoops, Fire Irons, &c.

Sugar Cured Hams, and Cider Vinegar, Walking Sticks mounted, Umbrellas, &c., &c., &c.

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 10th November, 1859.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

GIESLER & Co.'s Champagne, finest quality, .. } Tls. 10 per doz.
Fine Claret, ... „ 7 „

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

BY HALL & HOLTZ best refined Castor Oil for use of Steamers; always on hand.

tf Shanghai, 3d August, 1859.

FOR SALE EX "ANGLO SAXON."

FINE Pale Sherry. }
do. Golden do. } in 3 doz. Cases.
Superior Old Port. }

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 4th February, 1859.

ON SALE.

AT the Office of the *North-China Herald* and by Messrs. H. FOGG & Co.

The *RELIGIOUS CONDITION of the CHINESE* by Rev. JOSEPH EDKINS.

Price, One Tael per Copy.
tf Shanghai, 1st October, 1859.

FOR SALE.

At the Office of the North-China Herald.

THE "*HSIN CHING LU*," or "*Book of Experiments*," by T. F. WADE, Esq., *Chinese Secretary*; a work in THREE PARTS, designed to assist Students of the Peking Dialect. Price $6.00.

tf Shanghai, 11th June, 1859.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Price, Tls. 2 per Copy.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Copies of the Correspondence with The Honorable F. W. A. BRUCE, C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in China, relating to the affair at Taku in June 1859,—published in the *London Gazette* and reprinted in the *North-China Herald* —may be had in Pamphlet form at this Office.

tf Shanghai, 19th January, 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE *LADY'S NEWSPAPER & PICTORIAL TIMES*, is the best ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL for Ladies, being especially devoted to their interests, instruction, and amusement. It contains each week, besides the usual Illustrations of the Events of the Day, the Latest Paris Fashions and the Newest Work-table Patterns (working size); and is therefore particularly valuable to Ladies, and Families out of town, and quite invaluable in the Colonies.

Annual Subscription (paid in advance), £1. 6s., either stamped or post-paid to any British Colony. May be ordered at the Office, 83, Fleet Street, London, or through any respectable news agent.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
„ Officers do. .... „ 1.5.0 „
„ General Wards,.... „ 1.0.0 „

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

MADAME WRIGHT,

MAGAZIN DES MODES,
BARRIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

CLARK & Co.

Shipchandlers, Storekeepers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers.
SHANGHAI,

Ships supplied with fresh Provisions, Ballast and Filtered Water.

H. FOGG & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ.

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS.
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

McKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
YANG-KING PANG CREEK,
Opposite SAE-KEE'S Silk Shop.
SHANGHAI.

Tae-hing. 泰興

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,

Auctioneers, Storekeepers and Commission Agents.
CHURCH STREET NEAR PARK & FIVES COURT LANES.

A VARIETY of useful and fancy Articles of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

CHEONG FAT,

From Canton.
LACQUERED-WARE, IVORY-WARE, EMBROIDERY, SILK PIECE GOODS, AND ALL KINDS OF CURIOSITIES.
FOR SALE.
Corner of Bridge Street and Park Lane.
16mr SHANGHAI.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,

CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

SAEKEE & CO.,

Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. Fogg & Co.
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c.

AND,

Champagne and other Wines.

ALGAR & STREET,

Colonial Newspaper & Commission Agents.
THE COLONIAL PRESS
SUPPLIED WITH
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, TYPE, INK, PRESSES, CORRESPONDENT'S LETTERS,
AND ANY EUROPEAN GOODS,
ON LONDON TERMS.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

United States Consulate,
Shanghai, 18th February, 1860.

NOTICE is hereby given that S. Lacount a citizen of the United States died intestate at this Port on the 12th instant. He was born in the State of Vermont as is supposed.

W. L. G. SMITH,
U. S. Consul.
o

NOTICE

MR. CHARLES HAGEDORN is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

FRIELINK & Co.
25fe Japan, January 1860.

NOTICE.

I have *this day* established myself in business at this Port as a *General Merchant and Commission Agent* under the style of DOW & Co.

JAMES DOW,
By his Attorney.
W. MARSHALL.
tf Shanghai, 18th February, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established themselves at this Port as *General Agents and Commission Merchants.*

L. FRIEDEBERG & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 1st January, 1860.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1860.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half-past nine a.m., and at six p.m.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held at the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kew*, every Sunday Evening at 7 o'clock

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England	Dec. 27	Singapore	Feb. 3
Bombay	Jan. 15	Hongkong	Feb. 11
Calcutta	Jan. 21	New York	Dec. 14
Galle	Jan. 23		

Mail of 10th January due in Hongkong on 23d inst., and here on 4th prox. by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers. It was received on the 9th March per *Formosa* last year.

Latest dates in England from China.—

From Hongkong ... Oct. 20 } Mail received *via*
" Shanghai ... Oct. 22 } Marseilles Dec. 15.
From Hongkong, .. Nov. 15 } Telegram received.
" Shanghai, .. Nov. 7 }

BIRTH.

At Ningpo, on the 10th instant, at 10 a.m., the Wife of the Rev. T. S. Fleming, of a Son.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,

taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 17th Feb., 1860.		*Ending 17th Feb., 1859.*	
11.—	*Max.* 40	*Min.* 34	*Max.* 44	*Min.* 31
12.—	40	32	44	31
13.—	38	28	42	32
14.—	42	33	47	43
15.—	44	40	48	33
16.—	52	38	51	32
17.—	51	32	50	34

To be continued weekly.

N.B.—The thermometer used last year is nearly two degrees lower than that now in use.

◆

QUOTATIONS.

(Friday.)

Exchange.—*On London*, 6 months' sight 6s. 4½*d.*; Credits, 6s. 4¾*d.* a 6s. 5*d.*; Bills with documents, 6s. 5¼*d.* per Tl. *On Calcutta*, Bank Bills, accepted, and 3 d/s. Rs. 305; *on Bombay*, Rs. 302 a 303 per 100 Tls. *On Hongkong*, 25 per cent discount.

Opium.

Feb.	*Malwa.* Tls.		*Patna.* Tls.	
11,	470	—	595	—
13,	470	—	600	—
14,	470	—	600	—
15,	470	—	600	n'l.
16,	465	—	600	n'l.
17,	460	—	600	n'l.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per *Yang-tsze*, from Hongkong, Messrs. Wade, and Sassoon.

Departed.—Per *Attalante*, for Nagasaki, Mr. Percy Lloyd. Per *Yang-tsze*, for Hongkong, Mrs. A. J. Case, Messrs. A. R. Case, and H. P. Hanssen.

◆

Expected.—To leave Southampton,—

January 4.

For Hongkong, Capt. Grant, Col. Harris, Messrs. Beaucher, and M. A. McLeod.

For Shanghai, Miss Lander, Messrs. Pochon, Champromain, and Dubar, General Montauban, Col. Bontzmann, Lt.-Col. Schmitz, Commr. Deschiens, Capt. De Vouille, Capt. Montauban, Capt. Cools, Capt. De Pina, Madme. Bourboulon.

January 20.

For Hongkong, Mrs. Hunter, & three children, Mrs. Lamond, Messrs. . R. H. Baker, Latimer, McNair, and W. Delano, Don Baroeta, Don Gali.

For Shanghai, Messrs. Harvey, Brand, and J. Miller, Count Kleckskowski and friend, Messrs. Corneilli, M. Trisson, and Le Libon.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

(From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News.

Shanghai, Feb. 11th, per *Rémi* from Kanagawa. Feb. 8th,—Lat. 30. 58., Long. 130. 16. passed a wreck—hull and part of masts under water—supposed to be a schooner.

The outward mail for Europe, &c., will leave to-morrow morning; the Post-office packets close to-day.

The following mail, out, is appointed to leave on the 7th March.

The next inward mail, from London 10 January, is due by the Company's time-table, at Hongkong on the 23d inst. and here on the 4th prox. Last year it did not arrive in Hongkong until the 27th February and here per *Formosa* on the 9th March. We do not find any notice of the cause of the delay.

The season has been inaugurated. Two events, each of importance in its way, have "come off." On Wednesday morning all the ships of war, with the exception of the *Furious*, left this port; and on Wednesday evening the Amateur Dramatic Corps gave their first representation.

The few words of commendation which we have to say respecting the last of these events will be found in another column of our present issue. Let us go at once to the other point with which we started. Our men of war are gone; there is no doubt of that; and their exit completes the first act of the great drama (whether tragic or comic remains to be seen), which is to be played out this year. An interval of two or three months is supposed to elapse; and the curtain rises for the second act. Our Minister leaves Shanghai, and, being joined by the allied forces, steams away up to the Peiho. Arrived there, he demands admittance to the Capital; and the answer returned will decide whether we are to have deep tragedy, with treachery, bloodshed, and all their attendant horrors; or farce, with grinning, bowing, explanation of, and regrets for errors, and the natural sequence of shaking hands and being good friends. Until the answer is given no looker on knows whether to laugh or to cry. But the response to the demand once made, there is no longer room for doubt. Suppose the answer to be "Nay." Our Minister, not to be turned, by the drivelling sentimentalism of some few so-called politicians in England, from that which he considers, and all sensible men agree with him in thinking, is the path of his duty, will but have to give the order, and then let the Chinamen look out. Our men, among them, some of those who, from last year's experience, know what the treachery of the Chinese is, will soon teach them of what stern stuff they are made, and how they can avenge the blood of their countrymen at the same time that they are fighting for the honor of their country. On the other hand should the reply be "Yea." Then the Chinese will quickly find what manageable, good hearted, easy going, jovial fellows, are the people whom hitherto they have looked upon with scorn as "barbarians"—and the second act of the great drama will close with the triumphant entry of the Plenipotentiaries of England and France into the ancient Capital of the Brother of the Moon. The third and last act "that ends this "strange eventful history," finds our representative at the Court of Peking working together with the Chinese authorities first, for the establishment, and then for the maintenance, of a more friendly feeling between the two peoples; and leaving them thus engaged in this praiseworthy work, the curtain falls for the last time. Let us hope that the success of this great effort will prove as bright as that which attended the more homely representation on Wednesday last; and that no more blood may be spilled in its accomplishment, than was shed in the "Fearful Tragedy in Seven Dials." Be the dénouement however what it may, whether "gay or grave," "lively or severe," of this one thing we may rest well assured; that the man, to whom England has committed the high and noble trust of maintaining her honor in this matter, (aided as he is to be by brave and well tried men in both naval and military service), will not fail her; but will strive his utmost to keep unsullied that purity and glory which have made her pre-eminent among the nations of the Earth.

Our Reports from Japan are still of an unsatisfactory tenor. A servant of the British Minister has been murdered at Yeddo while playing with some children, and serious significance is said to attach to this overt act of barbarism. The unfortunate man was, we believe, a born Japanese who had been to the United States, and subsequently become a registered British subject. Bearing in mind the peculiar position of the Japanese, it is perhaps to be regretted that a man in a position, to them so anomalous, was retained in so prominent a position. By law and custom a Japanese forfeits his life by leaving his own country, and the presence of a man who was a standing exception to the rule, could not but tend to provoke hostility. The knowledge that such a man would possess would no doubt be interesting and to some extent useful, but still diplomacy should be practical work, and the first *practical* step is to understand the relations which the Japanese will or can be induced to assume towards ourselves, and the knowledge that any one man in such a station of life could bring to bear on the general politics of a state of affairs wholly new and unprecedented, could be but very small. What the Japanese really are among themselves is a further step, which we shall attain none the sooner for needlessly exciting their fears or prejudices. It will be a long time before we can get them to understand that our principle is, so to hold our own rights as not to injure those of others. Free manners and institutions can exist only where a sense of duty obtains, far higher and stronger than they can conceive or understand. *Their* experience may "prove" that license and anarchy are inseparable from liberty, and it is a dangerous mistake to bring our manners prematurely into direct and close contact with those of Asiatics. And there is a double danger too. In the Asiatic mind freedom or power—for freedom in the Anglo Saxon sense of the word is an essentially Anglo Saxon idea—and license *are* associated, and we believe there never yet was a man of station or in authority, however humble and simple minded individually, having Asiatic servants or dependants, but that they presumed more or less on the position of their superior.

How far the death of the unfortunate man whose murder we have referred to, may have been owing to any such causes we cannot say, but considering the known feelings and prejudices of the Japanese, the employment of native agents in any capacity, beyond the control of their own government, does appear to be premature.

We are informed that the Japanese authorities attended the funeral of the murdered servant of our Minister, and of course officially profess themselves desirous of bringing the murderers to justice. Rumour says, with what truth we know not, that the unfortunate man made himself obnoxious by no "kow—towing to the Native Princes," in which as a British subject he may have been legally right, and also that he exercised a very despotic and obnoxious influence over other servants about the Embassy. Comporting himself in short as favored servants or servants supposed to be favored do according to common Asiatic custom and tradition.

We have further a notification from the Minister, Mr. Alcock, regarding the location of merchants at Yokohama which will be found in another column. The case appears to be simply this. By treaty a certain slip of ground in the Japanese port of Kanagawa was assigned for foreign residence. Subsequently preparations were made for the reception of foreigners, and the accommodation of the native merchants trading with them at Yokohama, a site disparaged by Mr. Alcock as a "distant swamp" but not complained of as insalubrious by residents there, while all unite in considering it far better suited for the exigencies of European trade than that first agreed upon by the treaty powers. Mr. Alcock sees in this only the preparation of a second Desima. He may be right in this. But he appears further to regard the occupation of Desima by the Dutch as the cause of their degradation. With all deference to such authority we rather conceive that it was the weakness and degradation of the Dutch that caused their isolation in Desima. If it could be supposed for a moment, that the European powers should fail into such a state of weakness as to hold their lives and property at the will of a semi-barbarous government, in what respect should we be the worse off for being isolated. If we are destined to imprisonment, why so anxious to secure apartments in the house of our jailors. We cannot boast personal experience, but we certainly, of two evils, would choose a residence within the liberties, to one within the walls, of "the Fleet."

The notification contains some high sounding phrases, but if the points raised are practicably thought out the diction seems too large for the ideas, while the argument is too narrow for the question.

Grant for the sake of the argument (and the point in fact we are by no means prepared to deny) that the Japanese authorities do wish to segregate us, and utterly to destroy the growth of the trade which they have promised to leave free to develope itself among their subjects, are they better able to do that with foreigners located at the more convenient port of Yokohama than at the less commodious allotment at Kanagawa? Assume that their disposition remains the same, are they less able to control their subjects in the latter than in the former? Certainly not. And what then is the effect of the contiguity on which so much is supposed to depend? Is the "future and permanent" interest of "national importance" to be the preservation of a site which should enable future traders to carry on a traffic with Japanese subjects in spite of the laws of their own Government, for no other than this very doubtful advantage can we discern in the mere fact of our close contiguity to the old Japanese Port. That argument we conceive to be based on erroneous ideas of the true nature and requirements of trade. It must, with such exceptions as may be agreed upon by Foreign Treaty Powers and the Japanese, be free, not *nominally* but in good faith and sincerity. Active or passive hostility direct or indirect must be firmly and decidedly met, and the indications of this will be none the less evident because the mercantile settlement is at a convenient distance from, instead of inconveniently intruded upon, the Native Town. Were Yokohama an undesirable situation in itself, insalubrious, incapable of expansion, or of defence, and peculiarly liable to attack or to be cut off from communicating with the open sea the arguments against it would be irresistible. But the reverse is the case. Foreign trade is a new thing. It is better that it should have a new and distinct site, provided that it be a fitting one. It will give rise to new wants, new interests, new customs, and introduce a new element which it is better should come at first in contact with those willing to meet it, as the Japanese settlers at Yokohama must be presumed to be. If obstructions are removed, the Foreign Community will soon become so large that under any circumstances a new site would be required. We do not like living in Japanese houses, and the less we know of many of their social customs the better. We shall be all the better friends for not being *too* close and shall be quite near enough for as much friendly intercourse as can truly and naturally grow up between us.

The question at issue with the Japanese is one of principle and good faith. That we should merely maintain our location and carry on a wretched traffic with Japanese subjects evading the laws of their own authorities, is monstrous. Such a trade would be a social curse and an iniquity. To fight for the fulfilment of the Treaty openly, or even abandon it entirely, would be a far preferable alternative.

There is one fact which seems to militate against the idea that the Japanese "least desire" to have trade "at the port nearest the Capital." The commerce at Nagasaki has been evidently discouraged, though the rumour was current at one time that the Government influence would be exerted to make that distant port the chief place for Foreign commercial intercourse.

While we disagree however with the views which Mr. Alcock sets forth in his notification, his action in the matter discussed, is unexceptionable. Those who make arrangements for land at Yokohama will have their deeds or contracts legalised in the usual way, while our right to hold land at Kanagawa will be rigidly preserved, and this right, securing free access to the port, we would by no means undervalue, even while considering Yokohama as in fact in every way the most fitted for the European Settlement, whatever may have been the design of the Japanese authorities in holding out inducements to foreigners to occupy it.

The currency question remains in the same state, foreigners receiving itziboes for only 10 to 25 dollars a day. Some of the officers of the U. S. frigate *Powhatan* are said to have received change for 400 or 500, but virtually the Treasury is at a stand still as far as any commercial operations are concerned.

Nothing can be done until this is amended. The difficulty about kobangs must be met, sooner or later, for evaded it cannot be. Until the values of the precious metals in Japan and the rest of the world are assimilated, there can be no fair trade on a satisfactory basis. It is idle to talk platitudes about the duty of obeying laws—in the present case men will quote the Treaty and will take their right who would for no consideration be implicated in smuggling articles on which a duty is rightly chargeable. But if the export of gold were considered by every one a dishonorable proceeding, the result would be as bad or even worse. Not that any man whose honor is worth a straw would forfeit it for the gain, but men without such scruples would be attracted from all parts of the world to reap a congenial harvest, and it is impossible to devise any scheme by which gold could circulate *within* a country at an artificially low value, without being smuggled out of it, short of interdicting all intercourse with foreigners. The government might withdraw kobangs entirely from circulation but they seem still to continue coining to pay the salaries of their officials, who no doubt will long supply their government with convincing proofs of the necessity for so paying them. It is high time too that the silver currency, the common standard agreed upon, were put on a just and satisfactory basis. It is a disgrace and a scandal for us to continue to insist upon an exchange at an unfair valuation or to let there be any uncertainty upon such a point. It is worse than useless to stipulate for the interchange of coin without reference to its intrinsic value, and in no country, where gold and silver can be assayed, is the alloy taken as of any account. There need not be a very high nor perfect standard of purity—nor need we split hairs about an exact valuation or assay. As we endeavoured to show in our issue of the 4th inst., the trade can well afford to pay the Japanese government a liberal seignorage for supplying coined money for its requirements; and even if the charge were somewhat excessive, the weight of it would evidently fall in the long run upon their own people and we need not interfere unless the tax were so heavy as to be an obstruction to the freedom of foreign trade.

The Minister at Yeddo must have most arduous and trying duties to perform. The extreme difficulties of his position demand, in justice, and we doubt not will receive from the community, every consideration, as well as due support from the government in England.

A more conscientious, upright public servant than Her Majesty's Minister at Yeddo does not breathe. There is no doubt too that he is an able man; but he has a fatal and ineradicable love of despatch writing which bids fair to prove a source of trouble to himself and his subjects. Being preached to death by wild clergymen, is the only parallel we know to the fate of the unfortunate foreign residents in Yokohama. They are liable, at every movement they make, to have one of these horrible sermons discharged at them. No sooner do they recover from one than down comes another to take away their breath again. Shell after shell bursts over these unhappy beings, and their apprehensions of the future, if they argue from analogy, must be nearly as bad as their present or past. There are the frogs in the pond and there stands the boy with the stones. It may be very good sport to the one to pelt, but it is death to the other to be pelted at. It is a grievous thing to live in hourly fear of being despatched by a minister who assegais you with a yard-long letter upon the faintest motion you make. We do not greatly wonder at a man so active-minded and energetic, making work in some way or another in a place where he really can have very little to do. But why not take to study, to art, to scientific pursuits, to any of the thousand and one sources of amusement and distraction which a well-educated gentleman has at his command. Originally a surgeon by profession, he might develope a more elegant system of *harri-karri*, so attractive and fascinating that the present refractory race of officials would melt away before him—dissect the Tycoon and rule the empire. Why go and worry people out of their seven senses by writing at them every week. It is well meant, we know, but it is an ungenerous use of power, which we cannot altogether excuse. Life is too short and too busy to be writing or reading letters of this kind. Mr. Alcock's letters seem to hold a little of everything in solution. You could boil them down and get a system of moral philosophy, a universal history, a Guide to Knowledge, hints to statesmen or mothers or anything else you like out of them. You never can be sure of Mr. Alcock's not deploring the fall of man, the deluge, the apostacy of the Emperor Julian, or the general aversion mankind has to do what it ought to do. You are liable to be treated to a digamma theory, speculations on the origin of evil, the personality of Satan, or a thousand other things which do not seem at first sight to have any connection with the subject matter.

Now what is all this long letter about? The object seems to be chiefly, to deplore the perversity of foreigners in settling at Yokohama in preference to Kanagawa and being short sighted enough to play into the hands of the Japanese who extemporized this settlement with a view to exercise as much restriction as possible over foreign trade.

The merchants are sneered at for this conduct, the Japanese policy is elaborately analyzed, and last of all the interference of the Consul is enjoined to carry out as far as may be the requests of the merchants, and here is the half-penny worth of bread to this intolerable deal of sack. But who can blame a man who, going to a place to trade, runs up his house and godown near the residences of the only people who can buy or sell with him. Mr. Alcock sneers at the simplicity of the foreign merchants. We must ask in return is he so simple as to think that men will go over to Kanagawa on principle, where not a bale of Silk is to be bought, a flagon of Oil, a picul of Seaweed or any other chandlery the Japanese supply, while at Yokohama they can get as much of each or all as they like. Yokohama affords great advantages for landing and shipping off produce—the ships lie only two or three hundred yards from the beach, while on the other side of the bay, at Kanagawa they would be two or three miles distant. This fact alone will turn the scale in favor of Yokohama eventually. Swamp or no swamp, trade will settle down where it is most easily carried on and we venture to think that Kanagawa will never be the seat of the foreign trade on account of the immeasurable superiority of Yokohama for the advantages above named. The Japanese restrictive policy must be checked by some other means than by attempting to disturb the locale of a trade which is rapidly developing itself in a certain spot. The influence of our Minister must be used to turn the Japanese *ruse* against themselves, and convert what they evidently considered a piece of far-sighted policy,—undoubtedly conceived with an admirable adaptation of means to ends—into a blunder which weakens them and strengthens us. If he is a wise man, he will set about doing this; and if he is a clever man he will carry his point. A short course of Carlyle or some other intellectual astringent would soon abate his present malady.

H. M. S. *Sampson*, Capt G. S. Hand, C.B.—*Actæon*, Commander John Ward, *Algerine*. (Gun-boat) Lieut. Arthur, and *Dove*. (Gun-boat, tender to *Actæon*) Lieut. C. J. Bullock, left the harbour on Wednesday morning last at 7 o'clock, and Woosung on Thursday. They proceed to sea under sealed orders, therefore their destination has not transpired but remains a speculative question for the Chinese *quidnuncs*. Our own conjectures, founded, of course, on the best authority we shall not divulge at present. The *Cruiser*, Commander J. Bythesea, V.C., arrived on the same evening from Nagasaki where she has been relieved by H. M. S. *Camilla*, Commander G. T. Colvile.

THE private steamers *Yang-tsze*, and *Chevy Chase* brought us the London mail of 27th December, on the morning of the 15th inst. we also have dates, by these opportunities, from Bombay, 15th, —Galle, 23d ulto.,—Singapore, 1st and Hongkong, 11th inst. The mail arrived in Hongkong on the 11th per *Singapore*, having waited at Galle two days for the steamer from Suez.

The Company's mail packet is not reported in, at noon to-day.

The *Chevy Chase* left Hongkong on 11th at 4.30 and *Yangtsze* at 5.30 P.M. A Pilot at the White Dogs reported to the *Yang-tsze* that the *Chevy Chase* had passed there 5 hours before. The *Yang-tsze* anchored at Woosung in the morning of the 15th at 7.30 and the *Chevy Chase* at 10 o'clock.

There does not appear to have been any occurrences, at home, of interest to us during the fortnight, the approaching Congress, to meet in Paris on the 20th January, beingthe most absorbing topic; England is to be represented by Lords Cowley and Wodehouse. Preparations for the China expedition were being carried on at Woolwich with vigour; a battery of Armstrong guns was being shipped on board the *Himalaya* at Southampton for Alexandria, thence to be transmitted to Suez where a ship would be in readiness to convey them to Hongkong; nearly all the French troops had embarked; Sir William Mansfield, K.C.B. has been gazetted to the local rank of Lieutenant-General in China. Several meetings and deputations antagonistic to a war with China were taking place.

The Suez Canal Scheme was attracting much attention in certain quarters, but very little, we apprehend, in the London money market: it is said to be likely to become a political question between France and England, we only trust that conclusion will be postponed until the far distant day when that visionary project may be realized.

Demonstrations of sympathy for the Pope were loud in Ireland.

The death of Washington Irving at the age of 76 years is announced.

MONEY MARKET.—The demand had revived but was not very active.

BULLION.—Per *Indus*, from Southampton on 20th December,—

For Hongkong,............£176,730
For Shanghai, ...£ 16,782

Consols, for money, shut; for account 95¼ *a* 96¼ ex. div.

Rate of Discount.—Bank of England, minimum 2½ per cent.

Bar Silver, 62½*d*. per oz. Standard.

Mexican Dollars, 61½*d*. *a* 61⅝*d*. per oz. In demand on French account.

Coin and Bullion in the Bank of England, in both Departments £17,001,740.

Tea—Market active for black leaf kinds. Common Congou, 1*s*. 1*d*. *a* 1*s*. 1½*d*.

Silk—Business small, but holders firm. Tsatlee 23*s*. *a* 26*s*. Taysaams 17*s*. 6*d*. *a* 19*s*. Thrown 20*s*. *a* 22*s*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(Since our last Report.)

ARRIVED.—From Shanghai, at New York, Dec. 11th, *Fairy;* at London, 22d, *Hersilia;* at Deal, 22d, *Egmont;* at Gravesend, 27th, *Admiral.*

DEPARTED.—For Shanghai, from Liverpool, Dec. 9th, *Sappho*, 11th *Derwent*, 15th, *McLeod;* from Cardiff, 9th, *Burgermeister;* from Swansea, 11th, *Prins Hendrik;* from London, 12th, *Salacia;* from Bourdeaux, 16th, *Gustaf.*

CARGOES.—For London to Shanghai, per *Salacia*, cleared Dec. 12.—Calicoes, plain, 57,580 yards; printed and dyed, 8,000 yards; hosiery, caps, gloves, and braces, 23 doz.; flannels and Blanketing, £20; beer, £549; bottled beer, £1,083; cordage, £200; red wine, 334 gals.; white wine, 499 gals.; spirits, 76 gals.

LOADING.—For Shanghai, at London, *Jubilee, Sunbeam, Morayshire*, and *Challenger;* at Liverpool, *Bacchante, Electric, Helen Ewing*, and *British Empire.*

VESSEL SPOKEN.—*Neville*, from Shanghai to London, 32 days out, off South Natuna Island.

INSTRUCTIONS from the Home Government to the Governor of Hongkong sanctioning a mitigation of Mr. Tarrant's sentence are said to have been brought by this mail. They have, however, been anticipated to some extent, as we learn from the *Daily Press* of 10th inst., that Mr. Tarrant's term of imprisonment has been commuted from twelve months to six months. Consequently it will end on the 20th of March. If this act of clemency proceeds from Sir Hercules Robinson, in his own prerogative it would have been more gracious done sooner. If on a suggestion from home it appears to have been delayed until the latest moment before the *order* could be received from H. M. Secretary of State.

WE learn from the *Hongkong Shipping List* of 10th February "that a serious misunderstanding has occurred at Swatow between the new Custom service, and the master of the *Chin Chin*, by which a Chinaman in the employ of the Customs was killed," full particulars were not received but it was believed that great provocation was given to Capt. Saunders of the *Chin Chin.*

THEATRICAL.

UPON Wednesday evening last, the 15th inst., we had the pleasure of witnessing the first performance for the Season of the Amateur Dramatic Corps. But a very few weeks indeed have elapsed since the present Company has been embodied, and we feel assured that the earnest thanks of this Community are due to them and to their indefatigable manager for the public spirit which, on such short notice, they have displayed, for the arrangement and decoration of their Theatre, and for the style in which they have placed their pieces on the stage. Upon the merits of the actors generally we are happy to be enabled to pass a favourable verdict. "'Tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis, 'tis true" that we missed several old favourites whose elegant acting and whose comic powers have frequently, ere this, provoked our admiration and our mirth, but amongst the new faces which on Wednesday evening sought our applause, there appeared so much fresh talent as gave ample promise of many entertaining evenings yet to come. As we have previously had occasion to notice, the weak point of our Amateurs has been the selection of their pieces; "Take that girl away," a Comedy in two acts by L. S. Buckingham, is not a play of more than moderate merit. That a young artist, of no steady habits, should find his pursuits interfered with by the presence of Beauty at the opposite window, and should in order to remove so glaring a nuisance, marry the fair offender, is not a plot possessing unusual originality or intricacy, and we fear that but for the very praiseworthy acting of some of the principal performers, the opening piece would have proved flat. We were glad to meet Mr. Grant again; his delineations of old men are always pleasing, though there is still something of the modulation of middle life left for him to acquire. Much praise is due to Mr. Adolphe for the ease and spirit with which he sustained the part of *Charles Rocket;* he is gifted with both self possession and a good voice, and when he has learned that rapidity of utterance is not necessary to vivacity, will prove a light comedian of no mean standing. Mr. Witham must not be passed over without a word of commendation; as *Cattle* he displayed a steadiness, and a clearness of enunciation, calculated to make him a valuable actor in "utility" parts. Of Mr. A. Native, we shall but briefly say that we think him better fitted to shine as a sentimental, than as a grotesque lover. Miss Walters was dressed to perfection, played as well as ever (can we say more!) and was charmingly feminine. Miss Meek deserves our thanks for the manner in which she contributed to the progress of the play, and in Miss Hoops we fancy that we detected what may some day become merit.

The performances concluded with "A Fearful Tragedy in seven Dials," a Farce in one act by Charles Selby. This was amusing. *Mr. Timothy Slumpington*, a retired Butterman, presided overnight at a meeting of the Worshipful Fraternity of "Social Villagers," held at Highbury Barn. In the morning he finds himself at home, in company with a Brother "Villager," and with no recollection of anything beyond the lemon and cayenne. His green umbrella is gone, and the pockets of both are full of coals. In a newspaper which *Mr. Slumpington's* affectionate wife (heigh-ho!—kind creatures these wives) reads for the delectation of himself and friend at breakfast, appears an account of the horrible murder of an old woman, the night before, in a coal and potato store, in seven Dials. The atrocious authors of the deed had left behind them a green umbrella—damning evidence this, when taken with the fact of the coals—still less can there be doubt of guilt, when *Mr. Slumpington* finds in his pocket a female's cap, and *Mr. Mulligatawney* in his a dainty shoe. Such proofs must be suppressed, and are so. But still neither villain can feel safe until his accomplice be likewise disposed of; and the farce displays their ineffectual endeavours to such an end, until they discover that the newspaper containing the account of the murder is seven years old, and are informed by *Mr. Slumpington's* somewhat officious cousin, *Mr. Twigley*, that he had followed them home from Highbury Barn, that the coals had been placed in their pockets by some kindly disposed Bargees on the way to Chelsea, and that the cap and shoe were the successful results, duly paid for, however, of a *scrimmage* with the Bar-maid at the Blue Posts in the Haymarket. The footman at this moment appears with the green umbrella, *Mrs. Slumpington* forgives her errant spouse, and the farce concludes with moralizing more or less useful to those who go out on "Sprees." In Mr. C. Aitch, who performed the part of *Slumpington*, we are glad to hail a very promising actor indeed, and we predict great future success for this gentleman in "character" parts, and in some walks of low comedy. Mr. S. Petrel, who enacted the Brother Villager, is an old friend, whose efforts to amuse we are always glad to have an opportunity of appreciating. By what wonderful an accident it was that a retired Butterman like *Mr. Slumpington*, should have contrived to enlist in his service so superior a "John," as *Jacob Wenzle* (Mr. U. Leigh) was not explained. It was clear, however, that the young man himself was conscious of his false position, as he treated his plebeian employer with proper disdain. On the whole, "a Fearful Tragedy in seven Dials," though very low comedy indeed, may be pronounced to have been successful.

Before we conclude, we beg permission to observe that we should have been glad to have seen the "Star-splangled Banner" floating over the proscenium along with the colours of France and England. All honour to the Anglo-French Alliance! But our American cousins form, in every respect, so important a section of this community, that the absence of their flag on an occasion like Wednesday evening would seem to be a discourtesy of which we feel very sure that the worthy management never was intentionally guilty.

MINUTES *of Proceedings of the Board of Examiners of Foreign Pilots at Shanghai.*

In accordance with clauses 1 and 2 of the new Pilot regulations,—A board for the examination, of Foreign Pilots met at the British Consulate, on the 30th January, 1860.

Members present,—

Mr. Jas. W. Kerr, *Master of H.M.S. "Actæon."*
" H. P. Baylis, } *Surveyors for the Local*
" Thos. Vincent, } *Insurance Offices.*
" Jas. Henderson, }
" Henry Browne, { *Commander of P. & O. Str. "Formosa."*

After the election of Mr H. P. Baylis as President of the Board, and Mr. Thos. Vincent as Secretary, the following resolutions were passed regarding the nature of examination to which candidates should be subjected previous to their obtaining certificates of competency—to act as Pilots on the Yang-tsze and Hwang-poo Rivers.

1st.—That no Candidate shall be considered eligible if under twenty-one years of age.

2d.—That every Candidate shall have been at sea for at least five years: during one of which he shall have served in the capacity of Chief Mate.

3d.—That every new Candidate shall have served six months under one of the licensed Pilots.

4th.—That each Candidate shall produce from persons of known respectability, certificate of general good conduct and sobriety.

5th.—That he shall pass a searching examination regarding the navigation of the Yang-tsze and Hwang-poo Rivers: and shall prove himself competent to handle a ship under all circumstances.

6th.—That having complied with the foregoing resolutions, he shall, if he has been long on the River receive at once a certificate of competency to Pilot vessels of any draft: but if a new Candidate who has served only six months, he shall be limited to vessels drawing not over fifteen feet for a further period of six months: at the expiration of which time he shall (there being no reason to the contrary) receive a full Pilot's Certificate.

Certificates of Competency were then granted to

Mr. J. W. Rickard.
" W. E. Ayers.
" W. H. Moore.
" E. W. Robinson.
" P. O. Young.

The Board then adjourned.

The Board of Examiners of Foreign Pilots again assembled on 31st January, 1860, at the British Consulate.

Members present.—

Mr. James W. Kerr, { *Surveying Master of H. M. S. "Actæon."*
" H. P. Baylis, } *Surveyors for the Local*
" Thos. Vincent, } *Insurance Offices.*
" Hy. Browne, { *Commander of the P. & O. Str. "Formosa."*

Certificates of Competency were granted to

Mr. R. B. Wade.
" J. Harmon.
" Thos. Holmes.

The Board then adjourned.

The Board of Examiners of Foreign Pilots again assembled on 11th February, 1860, at the British Consulate.

Members present,—

Mr. James W. Kerr, { *Surveying Master of H. M. S. "Actæon."*
" H. P. Baylis, } *Surveyors for the Local*
" Thos. Vincent, } *Insurance Offices.*
" Jas. Henderson, }
" Bernard, { *Commander of the P. & O. Str. "Aden."*

Certificates of Competency were granted to

Mr. T. B. Schaeffer.
" J. K. Mooney.

The Board then adjourned.

THOS. VINCENT,
Secretary.

THE WEATHER.

JANUARY.—We closed the last year with a notice of delightful winter weather. Scarcely was it gone when rain set in for ten consecutive days, and visited us occasionally during the month, with a little snow or sleet on one day. It was generally cold throughout.—sharp and bracing when fine and clear; raw and disagreeable when wet. The thermometer ranged from 33° to 56° in the day, the average being 42°, and from 22° to 47° at night with an average of 34°. Rain fell on 15 days.

WE have received from Yukohama a copy of the following letter;—

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL,
YEDDO, 27*th Jan.*, 1860.

To

F. HOWARD VYSE, Esq.,
H. B. M. Acting Consul at Kanagawa.

SIR,—I have received your despatch of the 12th inst., giving cover to the minutes of a meeting of the Foreign Community at Yukohama and the statement addressed to no one in particular bearing the signature of twenty-eight residents, British and Foreign, urging the advisability of making Yukohama in preference to the location at Kanagawa, a permanent place for trade.

In compliance with the wishes of these gentlemen I have given the subject my best consideration and regret that it is not in my power to concur with them as to the view they take of the preferability of Yukohama over Kanagawa. Into the detailed reasons for this preference it is unnecessary to enter, because, were they less open to question, they have chiefly reference to transitory influences—advantages on the one side or impediments on the other which would soon cease to exist if they were to adopt the site selected in Kanagawa instead of that which has hitherto been occupied in a temporary manner at Yukohama. This discussion would indeed be equally superfluous were the reasons alleged much better founded than I conceive them to be, because there is one grave and insuperable objection to the site at Yukohama which must over-ride any minor considerations of temporary convenience to individuals, and that is the political scope and design of the Japanese authorities who improvised a Foreign settlement, by anticipation, against the strong remonstrances of the diplomatic representative of the United States—the only one on the spot when it was first proposed. The prevailing idea of the Japanese in taking this step was obviously retrogressive and inimical to all the interests it was the object of recent treaties to protect and advance—notably those of trade.

The location at Yukohama presented all the distinctive characters of Desima, prepared in like manner at great expense and by anticipation for the Portuguese more than two centuries ago, and to which the Dutch were soon after consigned, after it had been determined to expel the one and subject the other to every kind of indignity and restriction, both as regards their rights of residence and of trade.

The same removal from centres of trade and population is observable; the same obvious provision for isolating foreigners, the exercise of a controlling power over their own people in contact with us and the surveillance of the most imperious kind as regards either freedom of trade or intercourse.

It is clear that no Japanese merchant can go to Yukohama, much less reside there, without the license and sanction of the authorities, or enter into commercial transactions except under such conditions as it may please these authorities, without our cognizance, to attach to the privilege. Is there any foreign merchant so simple as to believe a vigorous and profitable trade can ever be developed or permanently carried on under such conditions? Is there any one of them who believes that those facilities for the landing and storing of cargoes, &c., which they are disposed to regard so gratefully were provided by the Japanese government at their own expense before a single merchant or ship had arrived, from the generous desire to promote foreign commerce at the Port nearest the Capital where they least desired to have it?

Taken in connection with all the subsequent acts of these authorities, forming one long uninterrupted series of obstructions and illegal restrictions on the free development of trade, persisted in systematically in the face of earnest and continued remonstrances from all the diplomatic representatives here, is it possible to conceive that the advancement of trade and not its limitation and curtailment was the object of the government? Such extraordinary and costly efforts to carry out a design of locating the foreigners in a distant swamp were certainly never made and persisted in without some commensurate object, and there is enough to show that this *could* not be the desire to benefit foreign merchants or trade; and too much of an opposite character in all the past six months' experience to leave any doubt that the motive is one utterly adverse to the best interests of trade as well as to the maintenance of the most essential Treaty rights and privileges.

That their plans should have been so well laid by the Japanese, at the price of some outlay, for temporary accomodation and local facilities for loading and discharging cargoes, as to induce the few foreigners who first adventured to the new port to play into their hands and resist the action of their own authorities in making Kanagawa the future place of trade, free from all the more serious and permanent objections, political and commercial, which must inevitably attach to the site so designedly prepared beforehand by the Japanese in furtherance of their own policy, does not surprise me, however much I may see cause of regret.

The willing sacrifice of a future contingent good to some present and certain benefit is common enough in every place, and many of those now in Yukohama cannot even be considered as having any permanent interests at stake. They very naturally perhaps look only to the present day and their own immediate advantages, and no location could possibly find favor with persons so situated if it entailed a present outlay with intervening difficulties, the return for which however great or certain could only be looked for hereafter when they might cease to have any interest in the trade. But it behoves the Diplomatic representatives here who have no personal interests of their own to consult, none either permanent or temporary to serve in the choice of a site, but have on the contrary a serious public duty to discharge in securing those future and permanent, interests which are of national importance, to be careful they do not allow these to be sacrificed to the transitory advantages of the few who happen to be on the spot.

I take it for granted that those who have attached their signatures to the document recommending Yukohama are the best judges of what is most advantageous to them at the present time, for if they are not, they ought to be so, and that their interests for the moment will be best consulted by their remaining at Yukohama; at all events, I have no desire to dispute the point with them and so far as their passing individual interests can be reconciled with those of a more permanent and national character I am even ready to render such assistance as may be in my power. It is in accordance with the spirit of our legislation and the practice of the British government to refrain as far as possible from interfering with the course of trade, leaving it to find its own channels under the guidance of unfettered individual enterprise whenever this can be done without prejudice to its ultimate development and prosperity.

It only remains therefore under existing circumstances for me to instruct you to abstain from any act which shall make the occupation of a location at Kanagawa compulsory upon British subjects, and if the Japanese authorities choose to hold out to Foreigners inducements for renting land or building houses at Yukohama, you will afford the usual facilities for legalising any contracts or deeds, but you will take care that the Japanese authorities distinctly understand that the right of British subjects to buy or lease land within the limits of the Foreign location already marked out at Kanagawa remains untouched by any act of settlement at Yukohama. At some future day merchants may see reason to prefer a less isolated site and their right to a location at Kanagawa will thus be preserved.

The disadvantages of any wrong step on the part of those who decide on remaining elsewhere may in this manner be only partial and temporary, and the question which will ultimately prove the most desirable position for a permanent trade may be left, I trust, without much danger, to time and experience for a final solution.

You will be good enough to make the necessary communication on the subject to the governor of Kanagawa, and let the purport of this despatch be generally circulated for the information of those whose representations have been transmitted to me.—I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.

THE HEROES OF WATERLOO.—It appears that there are now 192 surviving Waterloo veterans, above the rank of captain—viz., 1 Field-Marshal, 12 Generals, 33 Lieutenant-Generals, 39 Major-Generals, 46 Colonels, 39 Lieutenant-Colonels, and 22 Majors. Time seems to have dealt gently with these gallant old soldiers.—*Times*, Nov. 26.

THE *London and China Express*, December 10th, gives the following extract from a lecture delivered by the Revd. H. Huleatt late Naval Chaplain at Hongkong, who was present at the Taku affair in June last:—

"Fearful indeed are the temptations that beset soldiers. When flushed with fighting, they dash over the walls, and a city full of wealth and women lies prostrate at their feet. Never was a city more completely at the mercy of its victors than Canton, and never was a victory more humanely used. I believe the annals of the world would not furnish us with an example where the sacred rights of women, and the lives of the vanquished, were more tenderly respected than at the capture of that populous city. With regard to the Peiho affair, I believe the feeling is universal, that the annals of our national history do not afford a more brilliant instance of British pluck contending against unforeseen difficulties, and trying to conquer overpowering odds. But there is another fact connected with that affair that ought to be equally impressed on the Christian mind of England. Our great loss was incurred, not merely in that bold advance, but many of our poor fellows received their death wounds as they retired, in freely exposing themselves to save their wounded comrades from falling into the hands of the barbarous Mongols. I indeed am bound to notice this fact, for under God's mercy I owe my own life to two marines, who, in this way, though wounded themselves, united to rescue me. I am thankful for the opportunity you have given me of bearing testimony to the fact of true Christianity being found in the ranks of our soldiers. I hope this fact may bring comfort to many a cottage home in England: some family disagreement, or a yielding to the horrible vice of drink, is too often the origin of a young man leaving hsi home and entering the service."

SAMPSON. *H. M.'s Paddle-wheel Steam Sloop*, 6 *Guns*, 467 *Horse-power*, 1,290 *Tons*. 198 *Men*.

Captain, ...	G. S. Hand. C.B.
Lieutenants,........	W. E. Gordon. Gordon C. Sinclair. A. C. H. Paget *(act.)*
Master, ...	H. P. Ward.
1st Lieut. Mar. Art.,..	H. B. Savage.
Chaplain and Naval Instructor,......	J. W. Ridley.
Surgeon.	Robert Hastings, M.D.
Paymaster, ...	Theodore W. S. Neame.
Chief Engineer, ...	Maurice Johnson.
Mate.	———
Assist. Surg..........	Geo F. Elliott.
2d Master, ...	C. P. Hodges, (Lent. to *Haughty*.)
Assist. Paym.,.........	———
Clerk, ...	J. Pulman.
Seamen.	134
Marines, ...	31
Officers, ...	33
Total on board,.............	198

DOVE *tender to "Actæon."*
5 *Guns*. 60 *Horse-power*.

Lieu'tenant, ...	Chas. J. Bullock.
2d Master, ...	John A. Collisson.
Senr. Engineer, ...	James Charters.
Engineers, ...	Wm. Skeen. Chas. Lacy.

ADVERTISEMENT.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

THE LETTERS mentioned in the accompanying Lists are at present lying unclaimed at this Office and can be had on application to the undersigned and payment of what postage may be due on them.

C. TREASURE JONES,
Acting Packet Agent.
o Shanghai, 16th February, 1860.

List of Merchant Ships for parties on Board which Letters are at present lying unclaimed at this Office:—

Amaranth 1, Avalanche 2, Ardencraig 2, Abonna 1, Antagonist 1, Anita 1, Alipore 1, Avondale 1, Babia 1, Berwick Walls 1, Bride 1, Biobio 1, British Tar 1, Bello Carmen 1, Benvoirlich 2. Bacchante1, Crisis 4. Continent 1, Countess of Seafield 1, Conbeath 1, Cornelia 1. Carribean 1, Chicora 3. Chrysolite 1, Caduceus 3. Chieftain 1. City of Ayuthia 1, Countess of Seafield 1, Carnatic 1, Constantia 1, Diana 1. Donna Anita 1, Dakotah 2, Eastfield 1, Earl of Chester 2, Emily Smith 1, Elizabeth Ann 2, Florence 1, Fiery Cross 1, Forrest Eagle 2, Friendship 1, Friar Tuck 1, Gharra 1, Gallego 2. Georgiana 1, Hamalaya 1, Hersilia 2. Hoang-ho 2, Humphry Nelson 2, Iconium 1, India 1, Inflexible 1, Illimani 1, Indomitable 1, Josiah L. Hale 8, John Ritson 4, Juno 1, John Scot 1, John Chism 1, Joshua Bates 1, Jacobin, Kamehameha IV 4, Kate Kearney 1, Kate 3, Kangaroo 1. Kenilworth 1, Libertas 2, Lobelia 2. Lauderdale 2, Lawrence Brown 1, Laughing Water 2. Lady Elizabeth 1, Mardie 1, Mystery 5. Matilda 1. Merrington 2, Maida Elizabeth 1, Maid of Judah 3, Moultan 1, Melbourne 3, Mary 1, Maggie 1, Meteor (Barque) 1, Maury 1, Medina 1, Mameluke 1, Millflower 1, Melancthon 1, Nannette 1, Nicotine 1, North Star 1, Napier 3, Neville 1, Naomi 8, New Era 3, Octavius 1, Phantom 1, Polly 2, Portina 1, Princess Charlotte 1, Persia 1, Piempo 1, Patna 1, Bride of the Ocean 1. Peterborough 1. Queen of England 5, Queen of the North 2, Queen of the East 1, Queen of the Seas 2, Queensberry 6, Resolute 1, Radnagore 2, Reinhard 1, Ravensworth 2, Redgauntlet 1, Robin Hood 1, Romance of the Seas 1. Stately 2, Spirit of the Age 2. Spirit of Trade 6 Star of the North 3, Sutton 1, Stephen Glover 1, Southern Belle 2, Skylark 1, Sir George Pollock 3, Surprise 1, Southern Belle 1, Timandra 1. Taymouth Castle 2, Teignmouth Castle 1, Tiptree 1, Taralinta 1, Talca 2. Troas 2. Templeman 1, Union 2. Viper 1, Westburn 2, William Sprague 1. Waguola 4, Wellington 1, Wild Flower 4, Ziba 1.

List of persons for whom letters are lying unclaimed at this Office:—

Brabant, W. H.; Bence, Sign.; Burns, James; Coolidge, Edwin C.; Delee, Captain J. H.; Holme, Herbert A.; Hutchinson, J. H.; Hall, G. B.; Kenneth, Wm.; Lewer, J. R.; Labbe, Victor; Lopes, F. A.; Moreton, George; Maper, N. R.; Owen, N. C. R.; Potter & Co., Place, Thome de Souza; Pirnie, James; Pritchett, Benjamin; Robinson, Robert; Rossier, P.; Sales, V.; Smith, Menzies L.; Smith, James; Santos, Jozé dos; Singer, Barnett; Thurburn, John David; Vian, C. F., Woods, R. C.

List of unclaimed Registered Letters at present lying in this Office:—

George White, "Canvas Back," T. G Myles, "Augusta May," W. G. Moodie, "Benvirlick," E. Smith, "Merrington," Ryall, "Antagonist," (2.)

C. TREASURE JONES,
Acting Packet Agent.

NAGASAKI SHIPPING LIST.

Jan. ARRIVED.
22.—Broadwater, (Br. sh.), Stockman, Shanghai.
29.—Emma, (Br. bg.), Douglas, do.
Feb.
2,—Chicora, (Br. sh.), ———, Amoy.
3,—Attalante, (Du. str.), Hartman, Kanagawa.

Jan. DEPARTED.
14.—Nary & Louisa, (Am. bq.), Jones, Kanagawa.
25.—Broadwater, (Br. sh.), Stockman, do.
28.—Syrian, (Br. bq.), Hodgeton, Shanghai.
Feb.
4.—Marmora, (Br. bq.), Lyell, Hongkong.
6.—Attalante, (Du. str.), Hartman, Shanghai.
8,—Emma, (Br. bg.), Douglas, do.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Gamecock, (Am. sh.). Loading for Hongkong,—Anna & Helena, (Dan. bq.), Jacob & Anna, (Dan. bg.); loading for Batavia, Granada, (Am. sch.); loading for Shanghai, Maryland, (Am. bq.), and Chicora, (Br. sh.)

KANAGAWA SHIPPING LIST.

Jan. ARRIVED.
28.—Julie, (Fr. sh.), Dupont, Hongkong.
29,—Princess Charlotte, (Du. bg.), ———, S'hai.
30,—Christian Louis, (Du. bg.), Vos, do.
31.—Medina, (Br. sh.), McDonald, do.
31,—Rover, (Am. bq.), Draper, ———.
Feb.
3,—Broadwater, (Br. sh.), Stockman, do.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Argonaut, (Am. sh.); Nassau, (——.); Rémi, (Br. str.), for Shanghai to leave on 3d; Sir Geo. Pollock, (Br. sh.); Powhatan, (Am. frig.); Cornelia L. Bevan, (Am. bq.); Troas, (Br. sh.); Claro, (Br. bq.); Cruizer, (H. M. Screw-str.), for Nagasaki to leave on 3d; Broadwater, (Br. sh.); Medina, (Br. sh.); Koh-i-noor, (Br. bq.); Schiller, (Du. bg.); Christian Louis, (Du. bg.), and Julie, (Fr. sh.)

NINGPO SHIPPING LIST.

Feb. ARRIVED.
8,—Laertes, (Ham. bq.), Paulsen, Chinchew.
8,—Anna, (Old. bq.), Shulken, Hongkong.
9,—Gem of the Nith, (Br. bq.), Mills, Shanghai.
10,—Malacca, (Ham. bq.), Paulsen, Chinchew.
12,—Le Lion, (Fr. bq.), Thin, Ningteck.

Feb. DEPARTED.
8,—Balder, (Sw. bg.), Sjoberg, Amoy.
9,—Main, (Ham. bq.), Freidrisch, Ningteck.
9,—Ora, (Ham. bg.), Peters, Chinchew.
9,—Nora, (Br. sch.), Williams, Hongkong.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Janus (H. M. g.-bt.), and Snipe, (Br. bg.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THOMAS KEPPELL,
Ship Builder.
NAGASAKI.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY EXECUTED,

Constantly on Hand,
MASTS, BOATS & BLOCKS
IRONWORK FITTED TO ORDER.

FRIELINK & CO.,
NAGASAKI AND KANAGAWA.
25fe

STEPHENSON, WILKIE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
18fe HAKODADI.

C. A. FLETCHER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
HAKODADI.
YESSO.
6ju JAPAN.

FREDERICK J. SMITH & CO.
54 Clement Street, Birmingham,
ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS and Export Ironmongers—Supply at Manufacturers prices every description of Ironmongery, Bedsteads, Earthenware, Glassware, Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, Plated and Papier Mâché Goods, Watches, Jewellery, &c.

ARMFIELD'S BUTTONS
FOR CHINA AND THE EAST.

STRUCK from DIES, cut expressly for these markets in great variety.

Sole appointed Agent,
JOHN W. GABRIEL.
8ju 79, Basinghall Street London.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION
COMPRISES EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AND MILITARY AMMUNITION.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps, as originally invented by them, are particularly adapted for use in India, where the caps are often allowed to remain a long time on the nipples of rifles and fowling-pieces, the ignition being at all times safe and certain, whilst in humid weather the discharge is as instantaneous as with ordinary caps on the driest day. For testimonials as to their value for shooting in India, *See Col. Jacob's work on "Rifles & Projectiles."*

PATENT WIRE CARTRIDGES

For killing game at long distances; also the Green Cartridges, made with the largest drop shot and mould shot, will be found very effective at large game, where the sportsman has not a rifle in the field.

Also, chemically prepared Cloth and Felt Gun-Waddings, to prevent the leading of guns. Cartridges Cases for breech-loading shot guns, and Ball Cartridges for Prince's and other breech-loading Rifles, Muskets, Pistols, &c.

ELEY BROTHERS,
Sole Contractors to the War Department.

For Waterproof Military Caps, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers, Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, &c.
Gray's Inn Road, London, (wholesale only).

APPETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts the most exquisite relish to every variety of Dish, and, by its tonic and invigorating properties, enables the Stomach to perfectly digest the food. The habitual use of this Sauce has been found most conducive to health.

Sold by the principal dealers in Sauces universally. Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, 68, Broad Street, Worcester, and 19, Fenchurch Street, London, Also by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Feb 10	Aar	Ha. sh	338	Bruhn	Ningpo	Feb 3	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 10	Contest	A. ship		Steele	Kanagawa			
.. 10	Sarah Lucy	B. bark	450	Wilson	Amoy		do	Fletcher and Co
.. 10	Mary Russell Mitford	B. bark		Leadley	Singapore		do	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 10	Sophia Adelaide	Rus. bk	440	Kolman	Sitka		do	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 11	Matanzas	A. bark	427	Bennet	Swatow	Jan 21	Sugar, &c.	Russell and Co
.. 11	Tiempo	Sp. bg.	293	Escassi	Manila	Sept 15	Sundries	F. Loureiro
.. 11	Rémi	B. str.	322	Laen	Kanagawa	Feb 4	do	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie
.. 12	Emma	B. brig	121	Douglas	Nagasaki	.. 8	do	W. Marshall
.. 12	Gazelle	B. schr	212	Cunningham	Auckland		Coals, &c.	James Hooper
.. 15	Yang-tsze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	Feb 11	Op., &c.	Dent and Co
.. 15	Chevy Chase	B. str.	423	Crockett	Hongkong	.. 11	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 15	Granada	A. schr	331	Taylor	Nagasaki	.. 10	Sundries	Howard and Co
.. 16	Tinos	A. bark		Bennett	Hakodadi	Jan 30	do	Lindsay and Co
.. 16	Cruiser	H.M. str		J. Bythesea, v.c.	Nagasaki			

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination	Cargo.	Despatched by
Feb 10	Clio	Bre bk	470	Fröhling	Amoy	Sun., &c.	Harkort and Co
.. 10	Clarendon	B. bark	422	Pickthall	Valparaiso	Ballast	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 10	Illimani	B. bark		Brown	Valparaiso	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 10	Glengariff	B. bark	404	Webster	Akyab	do	Dent and Co
.. 12	Contest	A. ship		Steele	Hongkong		
.. 15	Attalante	Du. str	200	Hartmann	Nagasaki	do	Dent and Co
.. 15	Wanderer	A. schr	175	West	Hongkong	Re-expts.	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 15	Melita	A. schr	198	Stratton	Kanagawa	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 15	Eliza Mary	B. schr	126	Fine	Kanagawa	Ballast	Lindsay and Co
.. 15	Urania	A. bark	872	Turner	Nagasaki	Re-expts	Russell and Co
.. 15	Veloz	B. ship	571	Jones	Nagasaki	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 16	Actæon [H.M.	frigate		Ward			
.. 16	Sampson	H.M. str		Hand, C.B.			
.. 16	Algerine (85) [H.M.	g-boat		Arthur			
.. 16	Dove (36 [H.M.	g.-boat		Bullock			

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Aar	Feb 10	Ha. sh		Bruhn	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Acastus	Jan 5	B. bark	456	Hogarth	Lindsay and Co	Nagasaki	cld 14th
Aden	Feb 6	B. str.	507	Bernard	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong*	19th inst
Agra	Dec 27	B. ship	714	Boyle	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Beaver	Jan 7	A. ship	727	Smith	Russell and Co		
Biobio	Jan 15	B. ship	582	Langley	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Brave Lourmel	Dec 21	Fr. ship	477	Divoire	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Celestial	Jan 19	B. bark	438	Legoe	Olyphant and Co	Kanagawa	cld 15th
Chevy Chase	Feb 15	B. str.	423	Crockett	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Hongkong	20th inst
Cornubia	Nov 21	B. bark	459	Ellison	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
C. E. Tilton	Feb 1	A. bark	448	Briard	Wm. Pustau and Co	Fuchau	cld 16th
Eaglet	Jan 21	B. bark	391	Butcher	Wm. Hargreaves	Nagasaki	
Edwin Forrest	Oct 17	A. ship	1140	Crocker	Olyphant and Co.	New York	21st inst
Emma	Feb 12	B. brig	121	Douglas	Wm. Marshall	Nagasaki	Early
Gazelle	Feb 12	B. schr	212	Cunningham	James Hooper		
Golden Rule	Dec 21	A. ship	1185	Mayo	Ullett and Co	New York	25th inst
Granada	Feb 15	A. schr	331	Taylor	Howard and Co		
Greta	Feb 8	Ha. bg	176	Wedell	Wm. Pustau and Co	H'kong & W'poa	Early
Helvetia	Jan 19	Old. bk	477	Thorade	Wm. Pustau and Co	H'kong & W'poa	cld 17th
Hildesheim	Feb 7	Han bk	344	Bey	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	Early
Johanna Kalkmann	Jan 29	Ha. bk	226	Roper	Siemssen and Co	Amoy	
John Robinson	Dec 21	B. ship	445	Genders	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	London	cld 16th
Judge Shaw	Jan 20	A. ship	689	Parker	Wetmore, Williams and Co.	Kanagawa	cld 17th
Julie	Feb 7	Bre. bk	372	Burhom	Turner and Co.		
Kamehameha IV.	Feb 8	B. ship	499	Cherry	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Livingston	Dec 11	B. ship	535	Prynn	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Amoy	cld 15th
Lord Clarendon	Dec 25	B. brig	273	Prance	A. R. Tilby		
Maori	Jan 20	B. ship	799	Petherbridge	Dent and Co	London	Early *
Maria Louisa	Jan 15	Sp. bk	361	Barrosa	Wm. Pustau and Co	Amoy & Man.	To-day
Mary Ann	Jan 16	B. bark	296	Alexander	Siemssen and Co	Amoy	cld 8th
Mary Russell Mitford	Feb 10	B. bark		Leadley	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Matanzas	Feb 11	A. bark	427	Bennet	Russell and Co		
Mauritius	Jan 20	Ha. bk	298	Holtz	Wm. Pustau and Co	Amoy	cld 17th
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	MacDonnell	Captain	*Tug*	
Mountain Wave	Jan 5	A. ship	633	Hardy	Augustine Heard and Co		
Nimrod	Dec 13	B. bark	284				
Norma	Jan 5	Swe. sh	415	Normand	Russell and Co	Batavia	cld 17th
Oscar	Feb 7	Rus bk	830	Parman	Captain		
Osnabrück	Jan 26	Han. bk	371	Wolff	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	cld 15th
Persia	Feb 1	B. ship	661	Parnall	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	Early
Red Gauntlet	Feb 7	A. ship	1033	Lucas	Wetmore, Williams and Co.		
Rémi	Feb 11	B. str	322	Laen	Rémi, Schmidt & Cie.		
Resolute	Feb 7	A. ship	786	Sherrill	Gilman and Co		
Richard Busteed	Feb 7	A. ship	661	Stephenson	Wetmore, Williams and Co.	Fuchau	Early
Sarah Lucy	Feb 10	B. bark	450	Wilson	Fletcher and Co		
Sea Witch	Jan 19	B. bark	373	Roy	Johnson and Co		
Sir W. F. Williams	Feb 7	B. ship	869	Rees	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Sophia Adelaide	Feb 10	Rus bk	440	Kolman	Augustine Heard and Co		
Sophie Amalia	Jan 20	Du. sh	300	Van Feen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Fuchau	Imdt.
Star King	Dec 19	A. ship	1170	Ellery	Augustine Heard and Co	Hongkong	cld 16th
Syrian	Feb 5	B. bark	228	Hodgeton	A. R. Tilby	Nagasaki	Imdt.
Tiempo	Feb 11	Sp. bg	293	Escassi	F. Loureiro		
Tinos	Feb 16	A. bark		Bennett	Lindsay and Co		
Twee Jeannes	Jan 14	Du. bk	572	Windt	Wetmore, Williams and Co.		
Vanguard	Jan 8	B. ship	626	Scott	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Early
Versailles	Jan 13	B. ship	620	Bingham	Shaw, Bland and Co	Singapore	cld 11th
Westburn	Jan 5	B. ship	593	Bruce	John Maltby	London	Early
Wm. Gillies	Jan 7	B. bark	475	Wilson	A. R. Tilby	Swatow	Imdt.
Witch of the Seas	Jan 1	B. bark	391	Baxter	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Yang-tsze	Feb 15	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Dent and Co	Hongkong	To-day

[60 *Merchant V'ss.*] * At daylight with the Mails for Europe.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

	Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Cruiser..	......	H M steamer	..	..	..	J. Bythesea, v.c.	..
Furious	......	H M pd-whl st-fri	16	..	..	Rear-Adml. L. T. Jones, C.B. O. J. Jones	400

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	Feby.	March	April	May	June	July	Augt.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 21	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	Bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	5	13	9 & 10
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	4	11	5	7	6 & 30	—	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	Bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	21	14	12	18	28	24	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	8	5	2 & 28	24	28	26	25	31	30	—
	Bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	12	11	14	15	17	16
1859	Monthly	1	3	8	2	1 & 26	—	29	28	26	20	—	5 & 31
	Bi-monthly	21	17	23	15	14	12	15	12	15	15	22	22
1860	Monthly	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bi-monthly	20	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Marion, 11th April; Gallego, 1st June; Oscar, 12th Sept.; Forest Eagle, 15th do.; Benvoirlich, 5th Oct; Empress, 8th do; Lady Elizabeth, 15th do.; Maida, 1st Nov.; Lucknow, 5th do.; Peterborough, 28th do.; Millbrook, 30th do.; and Salacia, 12th Dec.

Downs—Union, 1st June. *Portsmouth*—Heroes of Alma, 10th Nov. *Dover*—Ukko, 9th Nov.

Liverpool—Oberon, (*via* St. Johns), 10th April; Constantia, 11th Oct.; E. P. Stringer, 15th do.; Flying Scud, 17th do.; Templeman, 20th do.; Berwick Walls, 25th do.; Invincible, 16th Nov; Hurricane, and Ranee, 24th do.; Hannah Salkeld, 30th do.; Sappho, 9th Dec.; Derwent, 11th do.; and McLeod, 15th do.

Cardiff—Rosetta, 27th Oct. (put back 1st Nov.); Nabob, 28th Oct.; Dakotah, 14th Nov.; Branscombe, 18th do.; and Burgermeister, 9th Dec. *Swansea*—Prins Hendrik, 12th Dec. *Bourdeaux*—Gustaf, 16th Dec.

Hull—Lady F. Hastings, 15th Oct. (put back 4th Nov.) *Plymouth*—Bucephalus, 8th June.

Shields—Britannia, 28th July; and Earl of Chester, 27th Oct.

Yarmouth—Augusta & Meline.

New York—Homer, 1st July, (passed Anjer 6th Nov.); and Union, 8th Sept.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	Total Black	Total Green	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
1844-45,	......	......	3,800,627	6,433
1845-46,	......	......	12,459,988	15,192
1846-47,	......	......	12,494,140	15,972
1847-48,	......	......	15,711,142	21,176
1848-49,	......	......	18,303,074	18,134
1849-50,	......	......	22,363,370	15,237
1850-51,	......	......	36,722,540	17,243
1851-52,	......	......	57,675,000	20,631
1852-53,	......	......	69,431,000	28,076
1853-54,	......	......	50,343,847	58,319
1854-55,	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56,	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57,	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160
1857-58,	25,978,114	25,988,527	51,317,003	66,391
1858-59,	......	......	39,135,939	85,970

Year ending 30th June,	TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct),* HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND. Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales	TO THE UNITED STATES. Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
1847-48,	......	......	11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	......
1848-49,	......	......	12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50,	......	......	13,867,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51,	......	......	21,687,816	15,325	3,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	750
1851-52,	......	......	31,225,000	20,333	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	294
1852-53,	......	......	38,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	534
1853-54,	......	......	29,856,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55,	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,573	22,584,308	23,738,881	......
1855-56,	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,158
1856-57,	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
1857-58,	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	65,740	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608
1858-59,	10,065,658	6,914,724	16,980,382	28,395	580,753	18,907,288	19,488,041	2,500

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from* 1st *July,* 1858, *to* 30th *June,* 1859.

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA. Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN, *direct,*	10,065,658	6,914,724	16,980,382	28,395
UNITED STATES.	580,753	18,907,288	19,488,041	2,500
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES,	......	......	690,734	......
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	57,087	453,513	510,600	......
THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE,	211,661	......	211,661	54,935
COASTWISE,	1,533	1,252,988	1,254,521	
MANILA,	......	......	......	140
Total	......	......	39,135,939	85,970

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct),*

From 1st July, 1859, to dates.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
July 1	Woodville	361	London	225,462	32,000	257,462	12
.. 20	Hersilia	623	..do	641,755	113,320	755,075	......
.. 29	Admiral	412	..do	322,665	148,312	470,977	64
Aug 6	Challenger	698	..do	430,223	149,800	580,023	1,455
.. 12	Egmont	767	..do	691,317	59,222	750,539	106
.. 23	Falcon	793	..do	522,238	218,883	741,121	1,597
.. 28	Rubens	403	..do	375,540	39,970	415,510	......
Sept 1	Neville	715	..do	523,060	242,789	765,849	879
.. 4	Stornoway	527	..do	322,039	178,471	500,510	974
.. 9	Ballarat	712	..do	365,970	238,094	604,064	1,680
.. 13	Cambalu	499	..do	442,632	105,220	547,852	1,031
.. 24	Wagoola	549	..do	407,189	256,029	663,218	306
.. 24	Abdul Medjid	399	..do	382,288	126,736	509,024	255
.. 24	Earl of Southesk	335	..do	341,635	......	341,635	491
.. 24	Eastfield	434	..do	441,529	63,127	504,656	122
Oct 8	Assyrian	555	..do	269,800	365,933	635,733	895
.. 9	Wynaud	546	..do	345,137	208,703	553,840	532
.. 24	Sultan	1184	..do	863,968	157,111	1,021,079	255
.. 26	Tung Yu	1136	..do	1,125,076	9,701	1,134,777	517
.. 29	Egean	307	Liverpool	168,944	185,093	354,037	......
Nov 2	William	703	London	748,084	52,925	801,009	312
.. 3	Beemah	587	..do	780,252	196,035	976,287	942
.. 9	Friar Tuck	662	..do	501,070	197,108	698,178	735
.. 11	Sea Nymph	463	Cowes for ords.	424,426	46,266	470,692	......
.. 11	Flying Spray	370	London	349,980	87,783	437,763	550
.. 11	Strathmore	450	..do	332,060	221,277	553,337	348
.. 26	Chieftain	597	..do	390,087	261,169	651,256	46
.. 27	Conheath	227	Cowes for ords.	245,064	21,060	266,124	......
.. 29	Evening Star	811	London	640,729	202,493	843,222	334
Dec 1	City of Carlisle	636	..do	776,061	214,204	990,265	540
.. 18	Naomi	709	..do	575,100	354,000	929,100	285
.. 23	Spray of the Ocean	804	..do	734,109	180,284	914,393	559
.. 27	Australia	720	..do	421,328	182,522	603,850	106
Jan 1	Solent	732	..do	547,018	328,920	875,938	330
.. 8	Chryseis	477	..do	394,300	56,000	450,300	......
.. 16	Patna	325	..do	279,800	99,500	379,300	59
.. 24	Bride of the Seas	516	..do	127,620	308,760	436,380	311
.. 26	Dona Anita	456	..do	201,130	217,500	* 418,930	349
.. 29	Melancthon	453	..do	449,349	44,595	493,944	8
Cleared	John Robinson	445	..do				
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

* also 12,900 lbs. Japan Tea.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,

From 1st July, 1859, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	Raw Silk. Peculs	Other Silk	Silk Piece Goods Pieces
Aug 15	Fairy	629	New York	13,680	461,637	475,317	157:30	......	15,975
Sept 27	N. B. Palmer	1399	..do	12,143	1,134,273	1,146,416	184:38	......	17,299
Oct 1	Nonpareil	1431	..do	20,396	1,215,096	1,235,492	15:95	......	4,050
.. 4	Windward	818	..do	10,100	685,100	695,200	118:17	......	1,475
.. 22	Pampero	1375	..do	63,351	1,093,828	1,157,179	63:90	......	9,140
Nov 12	Eastern State	813	..do	......	720,724	720,724	......	......	400
.. 18	Black Prince	1061	..do	100,450	1,091,223	1,191,673	75:00	......	5,935
.. 26	Horatio	460	..do	......	490,192	490,192	34:78	......	......
.. 27	Currituck	598	..do	......	393,454	393,454	......	......	1,450
Dec 10	Swordfish	1034	..do	......	813,662	813,662	8:00	......	1,920
.. 10	Joshua Bates	620	..do	1,543	640,400	641,943	18:37	......	4,125
.. 18	Snow Squall	742	..do	......	631,865	631,865	......	......	4,275
.. 27	Sancho Panza	875	..do	61,100	718,500	779,600	27:78	......	2,250
.. 27	Skylark	1209	..do	......	1,158,793	1,158,793	......	......	......
.. 30	Surprise	1261	..do	......	1,003,400	1,003,400	23:81	......	4,400
Jan 24	Canvass Back	731	..do	47,040	654,595	701,635	84:68	......	4,250

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct).*

From 1st July, 1859, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds.
Sept 6	Sea Witch	337	Australia	......	......	298,145
Nov 16	Conradine Lackmann	366	Sydney	75,850	221,282	297,132
Jan 3	Juverna	281	..do	......	22,855	22,855

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI-COASTWISE,

From 1st July, 1859, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK Total Bales
July 14	Aden, str.	507	Hongkong	1,657
Aug 2	Formosa, str.,	450	do	1,832
.. 17	Aden, str.,	507	do	2,111
Sept 3	Formosa, str.,	450	do	1,209
.. 10	Greta	176	do	5
.. 21	Aden, str.,	507	do	2,199
Oct 6	Malabar, str.,	1080	do	2,661
.. 17	Formosa, str.,	450	do	49
.. 22	Aden, str.,	507	do	2,376
.. 23	Hellespont, str.,	330	do....*vià* Fuchau	30
Nov 8	Formosa, str.,	450	do	1,849
.. 24	Aden, str.,	507	do	2,197
Dec 7	Granada, str.,	678	do	2,040
.. 9	Carthage, str.,	500	do	386
.. 17	Hellespont, str.,	330	do....*vià* Fuchau	50
.. 22	Aden, str.,	507	do	2,486
Jan 7	Formosa, str.,	450	do	2,604
.. 22	Aden, str.,	507	do	2,481
Feb 7	Formosa, str.,	450	do	1,916

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD.*—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels;*—Six Months, *Eight Taels;*—Three Months, *Four Taels;*—all payable in advance at *Shanghai* or *London.* SINGLE NUMBERS—To Subscribers, 2 *mace* 5 *can.;*—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENT.—To Subscribers. Eight Lines and under. *One Tael;*—each additional line or two lines, 2 *mace* 5 *can.* One half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. ☞ Advertisements will be repeated unless Countermanded.

[*Edited, Printed, and Published every Saturday, by* CHARLES SPENCER COMPTON, *Shanghai.*]